

Ethnobotanical Studies on Timber Resources of Kinwat and Mahur Region from Nanded District, Maharashtra State, India

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ABSTRACT

Ethno-botanical exploration conducted in the forest areas of kinwat and Mahur region of Nanded District during 2014-2016. The main aim is to collect the information on Timber yielding plants utilized among the tribal's and local villagers for various purposes.

The result showed that 59 timber yielding plants belonging to 26 families and 47 genera. Among the different Families Mimosaceae family is dominant with 09 species followed by Fabaceae and Anacardiaceae with 7 and 4 species respectively. Tribal's of this area Possess good knowledge of plants used for different purposes but due to over exploitation for various purpose may result in extinction of important medicinal, timber and fuel species in future.

Keywords: Kinwat and Mahur forest, Nanded District, Tribal's, Timber resources, Utility.

I. INTRODUCTION

The importance of plants as the source of wood, clothing and shelter is unchallenged. Timber is an important plant product which has been in the service of mankind since the dawn of civilization and has contributed much to its advancement [8].

Mahur taluka is located in northern part of Nanded district. It is bounded North by Yavatamal district. South by Kinwat taluka of Nanded district, East part by Adilabad district of Telangana and west by Pusad taluka of Yavatmal district of Vidarbha region. [9]. Geographically the Mahur taluka is situated between 19° 49' to 19° 53' North latitude and 77° 51' to 77° 55' East longitude. The total geographical area of taluka is 52,160 hectares of which 14,397.39 hectares area covered with forest and 37,762.61 hectares are non-forested area. Besides the Geographically Kinwat taluka is situated between 19° 25' to 19° 55'N latitude and 77° 51' to 78° 19' E longitude. The total area of land of Kinwat Taluka is 20,123.5 square kilometres, Out of that 5,725.6 square kms covered by Forest area which are inhabited by tribal population of aborigines like Andh, Kolam, Gond, Naikede and Pradhan [3],[1],[10-11].

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

Frequent field trip will be made to cover various places of botanical interest and to collect most of the plants in their flowering and fruiting stages. Species were brought to the laboratory and identified with the help of regional floras and floras of adjoining districts [2],[4],[12],[6] and then preserved in form of herbarium in the Department of Botany, Sunderrao Solanke Mahavidyalaya, Majalgaon, Dist- Beed, Maharashtra.

Table no-1 Timber Resources from the study area

Sr No	Botanical Name and family	Local Name	House Construction	Agricultural Implements	Furniture	Walking Sticks
1	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd ex Del. Mimosaceae	‘Bhabhal’ ‘Bhabhul’	√	√	√	-
2	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd., Mimosaceae	‘Hivar’	√	√	√	-
3	<i>Acacia Chundra</i> (Roxb.Ex Rottler) Willd Mimosaceae	‘Hivar’	√	√	√	√
4	<i>Acacia Catechu</i> (L.) Willd Mimosaceae	‘Khair’ ‘Kaat’ ‘Kattna’	√	√	√	-
5	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd. Mimosaceae	‘Dev-Babhal’	√	√	√	-
6	<i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boir. Mimosaceae	‘Shirish’	√	√	√	√
7	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Bth. Mimosaceae	‘Shirish’	√	√	√	√
8	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.F.) Benth Mimosaceae	‘Kali Siris’	√	√	√	-
9	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth Mimosaceae	‘Pandhara Siris’	√	√	√	-
10	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.F.) Wangerin Cornaceae	‘Ankol’	√	√	√	√
11	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. Meliaceae	‘Kadu Limb’	√	√	√	√
12	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.E xDc). Wal ex Guill and Perr. Combretaceae	‘Dhavda’	√	√	√	√
13	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. Rutaceae	‘Bel’	√	√	√	√
14	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L. Bombacaceae	‘Kate Shewri’	√	-	-	-
15	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng. Anacardiaceae	‘Charoli’	√	√	-	√
16	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub. Fabaceae	‘Palas’	-	-	√	√
17	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A. Juss. Phyllanthaceae	‘Asan’ ‘Asana’	√	√	√	√
18	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC. Rutaceae	‘Haldu’	√	√	√	√
19	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (L.) Caesalpiniaceae	‘Bahawa’	√	√	√	√
20	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb. Lecythidaceae	‘Kumbhi’	√	√	√	√
21	<i>Casearia tomentosa</i> Roxb. Salicaceae	‘Modgi’	-	-	√	-
22	<i>Cordia macleodii</i> (Griff.) Hook.F. and Thomson	‘Dhaiwan’ ‘Dhaim’	√	√	√	-

	Boraginaceae					
23	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> Roxb. Fabaceae	‘Sheesam’	√	√	√	√
24	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. Fabaceae	‘Shiswi’	√	√	√	√
25	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> seem. Bignoniaceae	‘Med- Singi’	√	√	-	-
26	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> Roxb. Fabaceae	‘Pangara’	-	-	√	-
27	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. Phyllanthaceae	‘Awla’	-	-	√	-
28	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr. Salicaceae	‘Aghori’	√	√	-	√
29	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. Moraceae	‘Pimpal’	√	√	√	-
30	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. Moraceae	‘Umber’	√	√	√	-
31	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl. Tiliaceae	‘Dhaman’	√	√	√	√
32	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i> Aiton. Rubiaceae	‘Dikemaali’ ‘Papda’	-	-	√	√
33	<i>Gardenia turgida</i> Roxb. Rubiaceae	‘Pindara’	-	-	√	√
34	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. Lamiaceae	‘Shivani’ ‘Shivan’	√	√	√	√
35	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Ridsdale Rubiaceae	‘Haldu’ ‘Kadam’	√	√	√	√
36	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch. Ulmaceae	‘Papada’	√	√	√	√
37	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L. Rutaceae	‘Kawath’	√	√	√	-
38	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr. Anacardiaceae	‘Moin’	√	√	-	√
39	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb. Lythraceae	‘Landi’	√	√	√	√
40	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L. Meliaceae	‘Limbara’	√	√	√	√
41	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. Anacardiaceae	‘Aam’ ‘Amba’	√	√	√	-
42	<i>Mitragyna Parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth Rubiaceae	‘Kadamb’	√	√	√	√
43	<i>Ougenia oojinensis</i> (Roxb.) Hochr. Fabaceae	‘Tiwas’	√	√	√	√
44	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre Fabaceae	‘Karanj’	-	√	-	√
45	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb. Fabaceae	‘Bibla’	√	√	√	√
46	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss. Fabaceae	‘Rohin’	√	√	√	-

	Meliaceae					
47	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken. Sapindaceae	‘Kusum’	√	√	√	√
48	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.F. Anacardiaceae	‘Bibba’	√	-	-	√
49	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels. Myrtaceae	‘Jambhul’	√	√	√	√
50	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.F. Loganiaceae	‘Nivali’ ‘Nirmali’	-	√	-	√
51	<i>Stereospermum chelenoides</i> (L.F) DC. Bignoniaceae	‘Padal’ ‘Padali’	√	√	√	-
52	<i>Santalum album</i> L. Santalaceae	‘Chandan’	√	-	√	-
53	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. Caesalpinaceae	‘Chinch’ ‘Imli’	√	-	√	-
54	<i>Terminalia alata</i> Heyne ex Rota Combretaceae	‘Ain’	√	√	√	√
55	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wight and Arn.Combretaceae	‘Arjun’ ‘Dhawda’	√	√	√	√
56	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb. Combretaceae	‘Behada’	√	√	√	√
57	<i>Tetona grandis</i> L.F. Lamiaceae	‘Sagwan’ ‘Sag’	√	√	√	√
58	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) BR. Apocynaceae	‘Dudhi’	√	√	-	-
59	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk. Rhamnaceae	‘Bor’	√	√	-	√

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

About 80% of the rural population is dependent on tree diversity for many of the subsistence needs such as providing timber, fuel wood, fodder, animal litter and compost. Most plants are used as multipurpose. Extreme weather condition forms the basis for wooden houses as they are warm during winter. Traditional houses require a large quantity of Suitable wood for construction [5], [7].

In the present work Ethno botanical studies on Timber Resources of Kinwat and Mahur region from Nanded District has been carried out. Data were collected after discussion with tribal and local villagers and it is observed that 59 Angiospermic timber. Resources belong to 26 families and 47 genera, utilized among the Tribal’s and local villager’s for various purposes. Such as, House construction, Agricultural implements, furniture and Walking sticks. Plants are arranged alphabetically according to their scientific names, families, vernacular names and plants utilization.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study provides the basic information about the timber Resources of Kinwat and Mahur forest region from Nanded district and their utilization by tribal’s and local villagers. Tribal’s of these area possess good information of plants used for different purposes, they still depend upon the forest for their daily needs. Intention behind the selection of this study site is that, the forest are mainly concentrated in Kinwat and Mahur taluka. Total forest in this area has been declared as a reserved forest. The forest of Kinwat and Mahur region has great potential from the economic as well as botanical point of view. The increase of population from the surrounding areas has lead to deforestation and consequent habitat destruction. So, it is urgent need to conserve the forest.

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